After the abover, the tranquil sun-

After the snow, the emerald leaves

Silver stars when the day is done

BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON

Hoes Day's of the South. Charleston, S. C., October I, 1866. I. The Civil Courts of the United States

for South Carolina are open, and all cases of which they have legal cognizance will be remitted to them. Citizens held for trial for violations of the laws of the United States, will be surrendered to the custody of the United States Marshal, on propor warrant. Depositions, evidence and papers in such cases will be forwarded to the United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

II. The Courts of the State of South Carolina, as now constituted and to be organized, are declared by law to be open to all persons, with equal civil rights therein, without distinction or discrimination in any particular, on account of color or forservitude. All cases, civil and criminal, in which the parties are civilians, will be turned over to the judicial tribunals of the State, having jurisdiction of the same. Civilians in military custody, awaiting trial for offences against the laws of South Carolina, will be aurrandered on proper warrant to the eastedy of the Sheriff of the District in which the orime is charged to have been committed; and all depositions, proofs and papers in these cases will be transmitted to the Prosecuting Solicitor for the Circuit ia which such District is sit-

uated. III. Military Sycosal Courts will be dis-continued in the several Districts as soon as District Courts shall be organized therein. At the Military Reservation of Hilton Head, and on the Sea Islands included within the territorial limits of that Post and of the Bost of Charleston Propost Courts will be continued until forther or-

derest many to IV. The jails now in the posession of the Militer Anthorities will be restored to the Shariffs of the several Districts. Prisoners undergoing sentence of Military Courts having less than thirty days of their terms of imprisonment mexpired. will be discharged. All other persons in Jank, undergoing sontence of Military Coaris, will be sent under guard, with a brief statement of the care, showing the offence and term of amprisonment, to the in Castle Pinckneysfor the remainder of their respective terms of imprisonm at.

V. Corporal runishment shall not be minor, and then only by the parent, guard ian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of appron-(G. O. No. 1. Par. XVIII, Headquayters mander that all parties interested bave e Department of South Carolina January

vagrately, applicable to white passing, and the enforced against all persons? less, no one who shall have used reasonabl diligence to chain employment, or who shall be mustle to work by reason of infirmity, shall be deemed a vagrant. G. O. No. 1, Par. XIII., Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Jab. 1st 1638.)

Vil. No proceeding or suit shall be entertained in the Civil Courts within-this

Military Department against officers or so dies at the armies of the United States, or persons in anywise thereto belonging, emblest technical and berry charged twish acts done in their military seaper military exclusive, for against level sitizens or per-sone charged with acts done, directly for indirectly against the tabel forces during the situation, and all account; the agents or assents, the level with occupation

proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. (G. O., No. 44, Heade quarters of the Army, A. G. O., July 6th,

X. District and Post Commanders will s heretofore, in compliance with existing orders, extend all proper facilities and protection to the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refuges, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the diecharge of their du-

XI. In remitting to the civil authorities the jurisdiction specified in this order, all persons are enjoined to yield unreserved and unhesitating obedience to the authority and laws of the State, and of the United States; and, for the sake of justice, order and peace, and so that no occasion may arise hereafter for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration concerning the freed people, the Major General Commanding respect ully and earnestly commends to the authorities and people of South Carolina the patient, considerate and impartial execution in all proceedings affecting the numerous and hitherto dependant class of persons recently clothed with civil rights, and made amenable to the obligations of

By com'd of Maj Gen. D. E, SICKLES. J. W. CLOUDS. 1st Lieut. Gtes U. S. I., Bvt. Capt. U. S. A. Acting Assistant Adjutant General. J. W. CLOUS 1st Lieut. 6th U. S. I.

Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., Act. Ass't Adj. Gen.

H'o Q'es, STATE OF S. C., CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20, 1860. [GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.]

It Don't the course for macking cotton and traveleting was and core, and mail the crops shall have been prepared for market and divided smong those who have produced them on shares, persons will not be permitted to trade or barter in these produets, on the highways, commons, rivers, creeks or inlets of this Military district, without a written license from the Mayor, Intendent, or other competent authority of the City, Town or Parish, countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Military post, within which such persons may commanding office of the Post of Char- be found. Traders and pedlars may be leston, who will cause them to be confined treated as trespassers when found on plantation without the consent of the own-

If. Any person who shall buy cotton, inflicted upon thy percos other than a rice, or corn, raised on abares, before the same shall have been prepared for market and divided according to contract, or who ticeship. Nor shall any person be sold to ployed on plantations, may be required, as a partitioners for crime, or for on the complaint of any citizen, to produce other dames by any authority whatever, satisfactory evidence to the Post Compressly consented to the sale; and in desuit thereof, such purchaser shall be deemguilty of receiving stolen goods, and d secordingly.

HI. Violations of these enders will be punished by Post Commanders, by a fine of nor less than \$500, nor save than \$600. For the second offence, the accused, on conviction, shall be fined, and imprisoned not less than sixty days.

IV. Citizens are authorized, in the abcivil or military, to arrest any person riblating these orders, and to bring the bi fender before the Post Commander for his action.

V. Cases Fising under three orders will be reported by Tost Commanders, and

their action stated. By command of Byt Maj. Gen. R. K.

Lieut, Col. and A. A. Gen

Goon Stone - Any of the following will hold good in six cases out of every To see a mist endeavor to walk on both

gestlight with a poper coller. To see him tay todight a pegar at the

ABBEVILLE, S. C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

. PARM WORK FOR OCTOBER Cotton picking must now be purhed for-ward stendily with all your available force until the entire crop is secured. The negroes are not going to do much at picking when the weather becomes cold and inclement; therefore, beware of the heavy fall rains, and get all the lint into the Gib House in dry, bright weather. Then gin, press and bale in the lest manner, and send to market while the roads are in good condition. Save your best cotton seed carefully, what you do not need for the future crop, you will for manure. Protect all from the weather which will destroy half its value even for the manure heap.

Corn should be gathered, and put away in airy, rat-proof, and thief-proof cribs, with tight, sound roofs. Save your "Bread Corn" in the shuck, to guard against the ravages of the weevil. Feed your working and fattening stock generously and regularly, but do not be lavish or wasteful. You can save from ope-third to one-half of your corn, by grinding it into corrse meal and sprinkling it over cut feed; and for fattening bogs and other animals, there is a marked economy in cooking the meal and feeding in the form of thick porridge

A plantation mill worked by horse pow er will soon pay for itself in saving toll, and in many instances the grist could be ground while hauling to and from the mill.

Cow Peas are very valuable for milch cows; and, if ground up with corne equal increase the muscular power of the animal greatly. They should be put up in the pod to protect from weevil. Pack them away dry; one hundred pounds in the bull will make a bushel of coed:

Sweet Potators must be dup the latter
part of this month, or as soon as the vines
am slightly willed by the first fronts. To determine when your potatoes are fully ripe, dig several in different parts of your field, break them, and if when dry, the fresh broken part is white, the potato is ripe, and should be dug at once; but if the broken part dries off dark. the poor we not yet fit to be gathered in. It will be safest, however, as a general rule, to aig just as soon as vines are nipped a little by the frost. If you wait until the frost kills the vines, it freezes and chills the earth to such a depth that it causes many of the potatoes to rot. Commence digging at this point as early as the 20th of the month as earlier or later as you are North or South. In saving your potatoes, for the winter, make your "banks" on a dry place, where the water cannot settle, putting up 25 to 30 bushels in each pile or bank. Reject all roots that are cut or bruised in the least. It is a good plan after digging the potaput them in piles, cover them with their own stalks or litter, and let them go through the "healing" process before "banking up." The banks should be proagainst the heavy rame of winter. If the Potstoes are allowed to go through the physicians of that acction of the city by the Board of Wealth. More quarter of a contract of the top of the top of the contract of the Board of Wealth.

hole for ventilation, at the top of the bank —but all may be downed up at once with dry pine straw, corn stalks and a thick coat ing of Sarth. If the sines are pulled as early as the 20th of the month they can then be cured like the pea vine, and if put up mixed with strag when partially onred will efford excellent food for slook. There are some kinds of late native grasses that may be worth gathering, to help out your winter supplies of long forage. If possible, cut, all such grass while in bloom, and all to allow it

fully to ripen and dry up, or your Hay wil be of went diffe TalasmonT Late sown Peas for Hay, must be cut and cured before frost, se Desithers some or two days carefully, hendling as little as possible; then pack it rail pens, passing rails or poles through from side to side, to keep the lapers of vines open and seperate and ad mit air between them, sie Crab Gran or Crawfoot again to mixed with gen Vines, perially cured, and thes put up with good, sound wheat of our Straw for

finely, and above all, manure heavily Small grain and the graises will not grow on badly prepared and poor soil. This season in the carcity of provisions these crops become especially important. A large Oat crop should be put in so as to afford as early a check as possible next season to the rithous draw upon our resources in purchasing corn for stock.

Wheat. The same reasons should influ ence us to raise larger crops of Wheat. Owing to our protracted summer droughts, corn is always liable to make a failure as in the past season. The earlier varieties of wheat supply us with food early in June. The crop can be put in now and there will be no further trouble in ploughing or hoeing. At harvest time it is safer from negro thieves than most crops as they are too lazy to steal anything they would have to thresh. The wheat crop is one of the most suitable for receiving the application of commercial manures. Two hundred pounds of Peruvian guano on fair land will generall secure twenty bushels of wheat and be followed the next summer with such a coating of grass and weeds that when turned under the soil is considerably improved. Reese's Pacific guano is also used largely in Maryland upon this prop to which its analysis shows it specially suitable. It will be well to follow Mr. Hull's practice and thoroughly prepare and enrich with domestic or commercial manures a few acres for the wheat crop and sow clover seed with the wheat and thus several good crops from one seeding. If it turns out well enlarge the crop another year and then a Reaping and Mowing Machine can be purchased which will relieve you somewhat from depending so much on freedmen. If the seed is at all foul wash and soak some hours in strong beine, skimming off the smut and light floating matters. Draw off the brine and roll in lime recently slacked. Smut can be prevented also by dissolving one pound of bluestone in water enough to cover five bushels of

seed and soaking a few hours. Clover and Grass Seeds .- This month and early in the next are the best for sow ing clover and grass seeds. Bee Mr. Hull's article in this number. They may be sown slone but it is usual to cow them with winter grain; Wheat and barley are the best crops in which to seed, though they are also sown with oats and rye. The obiection to the latter crops being that the ranker growth does not give the clover and young grass enough

light and air, they being always more vig-dross if sown with wheat or barley.— Southern Cultivator. DEATH OF DR. TAGGART.

It is with feelings of regree that we have to amnounce the death of a wall known and Taggart who died of cholers vesterday morning. He fell a martyr to the dread disease while nobly doing his duty to prevent the spread of the epidemic among the indigent poor of the Eighth Ward, he hav

the vicinity of Pontotoe there was no one joined the Confederacy and became Sur-Ganca de Cas Mississippe relaci army of the Potomec, where much gallant

city, where he soon, by his talents and ex-pending as a payshrian, strained an expel-lent panish. His was highly respected by all the members of the medical profession in Memphis, and was appointed by the Board of Health as the visiting phy-sician for the Eighth Word about a month

ARRIGULTURAL FAST HORSES ON THE FARM. A writer in the Mark Lane Express has the following on the expediency of farmers, undertaking to breed horses for racing purposes :

There are a few, and but very few, farmers who pay especial attention to breeding race horses. This is a more specula tive business than breeding horses for hunting. It may answer pretty well to procure a good entire blood horse, and travel him or let him stand as a studhorse; but to breed horses for racing purposes requires a great knowledge of the turf, and a great expenditure of money in brood mares and covering fees and management. To make way as a race-horse breeder, the stock must be of first-class blood, and these are very costly; as, should produce fail to be of great use, or become unpopular, they generally turn out to be of little value, owing to the want of power as working animals. For the farmer to engage in racing speculations on his own account is a most dangerous course. If he can breed respectable animals, by all means sell them to "racing men." All have no valid ground to rest upon in such

KEEPING BACON HAMS-Make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams ; after your hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the best kind of sweet, well made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hame in the begs; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room; and they will hang five years, and they will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the bay, and the bay will impart a fine flavor to the hams. The hams should be treated this way before hot weather sets

TOMATO WINE. -It may not be known to all our readers that an excellent wine can be made from tomatoes. We have drunk wine of this kind, which good judges, unaw re of its fature, pronounced still Catawba. The following is said to be a good receipt for tomato wine, which is said to retain all the well known medicicinal properties of the fruit : Express the sugar to each quart of the juice and bottle. In a few weeks it will have the appearance and flavor of pure wine of the best kind. No alcohol is needed to preserve it. Mixed with water, it is a delightful beverage for the sick.

TOMATO CATSUP .- Wash and boil one bushel of tomatoes. When soft, pass the whole through a bolander, mashing the mass until it has ceased to drip. There will be about eleven quarts of juice. Put this in a china-lined kettle, and add four tablespoonfuls of salt, one do. alispice, three do. ground mustard, + 1-2 teaspoonfuls of ground black pepper, one do. Cayenge. Boil this two hours at least; if you wish it hick three or four hours. Bottle, pulting white was of out to top of each to ex-Lwo weeks - better in

BALT AS MANGER - A COMMENT the Canada Farmer experimented salt this season as mantire. He sowed to on barley and oats at the rate of one hunred and fifty pounds per sore, leave strips of unsown grain in each field in or- Happy Indias At what der to test the efficacy of the salt. He is confident that it added one-third to his SWEET GREEN TOMATO PICKLE .- Pee

and slice two gallons of green fomatoes five table poonsful of ground prestard seed two gills of ministard seed two tablespoons ful of ground cinasmon, one tablespoon-ful of cloves, one pound of brown sugar three quarts of vinegar. Boil all together until quite ders. If you choose you may use one spoonful of ground vinnesses and

gambling should be avoided. Farmers into his medicine what

Sept with a law juice of ripe tomatoes, put one pound of it.

"Shoot folly as she files Pope" was set up by a stupid printer, "Shoot Polly

by diminishing the cause !-- A pair spoffers.

Put the strongest minded woman bonnet shop, it will instantly turn

ed by her little boy : "Maning, will remember and buy me

most happy? Marrie

After the harvest, golden sheaves; After the clouds, the violet sky; After the tempest, the lull of paves; Quiet woods when the winds go by

After the battle, peaceful graves. After the krell, the wedding bells; After the bid, the radiant rose; Joyful greetings from sad farewells:

After our weeping, sweet repose. After the burden, the blissful meed; After the flight, the downy nest: After the furrow, the waking seeds; After the shadowy river-rest!

A Patent Physician .- A certain phyician, at sea, made great use of sea water mong his patients. Whatever disease came on, a dose of nauseating liquid was first thrown down. In process of time the doctor fell over board. A great bustle consequently ensued on board, in the midst of which the captain came up, and inquired the cause. "Oh, nothing, sir," answered a tar, "only the doctor has fallen

A wag says it is " fully to expect a girl to love a man whom everybody speaks well of. Get up a persecution, and her affections will cling so fast that a dozen guardians can't begin to remove them."

The position of an aeronaut must be very painful one, from a constant tenden-cy there is in it to make him sear. There is a man in Connecticut who bes

such a hatred to everything appertaining to a monarchy, that he won't wear a crown on his hat. "You want a flogging, that's what you

do," said a parent to his unruly son. I know it dad but I'll try and get along without it," replied the boy. A philosopher, who married a vulgar,

but amiable girl, used to call his wife brown sugar, because, he said, she was sweet, unrefined. A paper, giving an account of Toulouse

says," It is a large town, containing up-wards of sixty thousand inhabitants, suffit entirely of brick, an a sauce as A "camp follower," at a late regimental

parade, excused the irregularity of his gait by saying that he was trying to march after two tunes.

When you put on your stockings, way are you sure to make a mistake ? cause you are sure to put your foot in Why is a pair of skates like an ap-

ple !- They have occasioned the all of

What is that which sporesses the wall